Morning Oregonian.

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EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

A Bottle Washed Ashore Supposed to Contain Information.

Steamer Eleanor Is Wrecked.

A Boat Upset in the Mississippi and Eight Persons Drowned.

Farmer Defeats Bogardus at Louisville by One Bird.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Star Tares, Mich. Feb. 24.—A farmer living near here picked up a bottle containing a paper addressed to whose name could not be made out. After the frost, the one who found it opened the bottle, pulled out the paper, entered a cabin and sat down. He then opened the paper and began to read it, but suddenly dropped the head from the body. The head rolled across the floor, the eyes winked at the door, and the mouth opened. Minutes after the man entered the house he placed a ladder against his neck, and hung himself. The physicians who were called to assist the coroner found the body in a terrible condition. Man came from a neighboring county, the corpse does, when a general guit occurred which none was killed.

Silver Coinage

Washington, Feb. 24.—Fleming, Pratt, Thompson and others representing the press, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade, and others interested in the question of resuming coinage of the silver dollar, appeared before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures this morning, and addressed the committee on the subject. Among those present were Senator Jones, of Nevada, Senator Sherman, Senator Beck, Senator Ingalls, Senator Allison, Senator Windom, Senator Morrill, Senator Hoar, Senator Hale, Senator Edmunds, Senator Logan, Senator Cameron, Senator Conkling, Senator Miller, Senator Dawes, Senator Harrison, Senator Blair, Senator Pendleton, Senator Bayard, Senator Saulsbury, Senator Gorman, Senator Jackson, Senator Vance, Senator Ransom, Senator Brown, Senator Butler, Senator Hampton, Senator Garland, Senator Maxey, Senator Lamar, Senator Morgan, Senator Call, Senator Williams, Senator Wallace, Senator Kellogg, Senator Mahone, Senator Chandler, Senator Anthony, Senator Platt, Senator Sewell, Senator Jones, of Florida, Senator Hill, Senator Slater, Senator Cockrell, Senator Coke, Senator Vest, Senator Eustis, Senator Harris, Senator Voorhees, Senator Ingalls, Senator Saunders, Senator Dorsey, Senator Pugh, Senator Hawley, Senator Kirkwood

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SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1885.

A VERY PRACTICAL QUESTION.

An inquirer would like to have these questions answered, viz: (1) What is protection? (2) What is free trade? (3) Would a discontinuance of the protective system be equivalent to establishing free trade?

Precise definitions are seldom practicable. On most mooted points the controversy begins with a dispute over the very words and terms employed by the contestants. Thus, the protectionist's definition of free trade always presents free trade as a very objectionable, injurious and odious thing; while the free trader's definition of protection seldom concedes to the protective system any merit whatever, or admits that under any circumstances it can produce beneficial results.

Viewed in a practical way, there must be more or less modification of definitions on both sides of this question. Mere theory on either side is good for nothing. Every government must have a revenue, and by no means have yet been found for dispensing with collection of duties on imports. Practically, therefore, the question resolves itself into an inquiry as to the course to be pursued in laying on duties. On one side it is insisted that revenue should be the chief or sole object, on the other, that revenue is secondary, and that the true principle is to discriminate against foreign goods.

Under existing conditions, therefore, the term free trade has come to signify a schedule of duties on imported goods levied for revenue. The object is not to keep out foreign commodities, but to collect a tax from them; and it is insisted that low duties produce a larger aggregate revenue than high duties, because those persons able to purchase an article at five dollars are more than twice as numerous as those able to buy it at one dollar, and those able to buy it at one dollar are probably ten times as many as those who buy it at five dollars. Protection, on the other hand, does not look to cheapness as its first object. Primarily it is employed to obstruct the importation of foreign goods, so that higher prices may be obtained for home commodities. It is claimed, however, that this policy brings its compensations in the employment of home labor at higher prices and in the promotion of industrial activity among our own people; but on the other side, it is as vehemently asserted that no real benefits can be obtained from a system which is nothing more nor less than a tax on trade, intended to be obstructive, so that higher prices may be collected from the consumer by the home manufacturer. It is, therefore, apparent that the question is largely one of conflicting interests. Individuals favor protection or free trade, as their interests may be affected by one policy or the other. Localities do the same. The manufacturing district insists on protection as the perfection of the country's industrial system, while the non-manufacturing district, which finds itself cut off from the cheap commodities of foreign countries, objects to "paying tribute" to such manufacturers in other parts of our country.

Though there is much talk about free trade, the protective system cannot be discontinued; that, because the needs of the government for revenue secure a certain amount of protection; and second, because abrupt discontinuance of the protective system would give a rude and dangerous shock to the industry and business of the country. Some reduction, however, there ought to be and must be. The existing tariff has long presented certain monopoly features under which a large part of the country is growing restive; and recognition of this fact is causing congress to give up nearly the whole of the present session to consideration of the subject, with a view of making such reductions as will satisfy the public demand and at the same time of avoiding such sweeping changes as would produce industrial and commercial disorder. The tariff question is to be settled on no theoretical basis. It is a very practical thing.

WORK FOR ARMY AND NAVAL OFFICERS.

Much of most of the talk in the senate about the military appropriation bill lies the question of how our army and naval officers shall be employed. The necessity of maintaining a large number of men skilled in the operations of land and ocean warfare and ready at immediate notice to take the field in command of troops or to man gunboats is appreciated by everybody. The nation must be ready in the contingency of war to apply at once all the advantages of skill and discipline. There is no time to train generals, admirals and captains when war is upon us. We must have them already trained and at ready call. And yet the past history of the nation protests against maintaining them in idleness. The toiling millions object to keeping under heavy pay a large class of men for social service at the national capital, or to maintain a useless round of sham parades and picnic court-marshals at a hundred useless posts. This is contrary to the spirit of the American people, and their protests are not surprising.

And further, the very idleness in which most of the officers of our army and navy are maintained, does them and our war service direct and positive injury. Idleness is the ruin of discipline, and participation in the gossips, small scandals and jealousies of post life unfits men for the stern and active duties of war. Habitual idlers are apt men of great deeds, and, too, idleness begets dissipation and vice, and in the train of these follow incompetency and disorder. To withstand these natural tendencies requires a noble quality of manhood. Daily industry, though it be not in the direct line of military service, or even though it bear no relation whatever to military duty, would improve the soldier by improving the man. Army and naval officers are idle, not because they choose to do nothing, but because they have nothing to do. Our present officers, as a rule, are not naturally idlers. Many of them have seen service in its most dangerous and trying forms, and nearly all of them deprecate more than their severest critics the do-nothing state which is forced upon them. The engineer with which they seek position in the engineer corps, which, in time of peace, is the only seriously hard working service, is evidence of a pervading industrious spirit. We doubt if notice of an increase of pay would be received by army officers with as much pleasure as notification that they had something to do—some part of the active world's work.

The question is, what can they do in time of peace to earn their pay, to maintain the discipline of good habits and yet be ready at trumpet-call to go into the field. The way is not difficult. Employment of engineer officers in the work of river and harbor improvement has exhibited the best results. Works under their charge have been conducted with intelligence, disbursements as a rule have been honestly if not always economically made, and better than all, the corrupt hand of the politician has been kept from a great branch of public employment and expenditure. This insurance is worth attention. Wherever the government has a work in progress, instead of appointing some comprehensive incompetent and partisan friend to superintend it, let an engineer officer, selected with care as to his qualifications, be put on duty. And wherever great disbursement of funds is to be made, let it be through such officers, who must first serve his patron and afterward his country, next his strikers and last his constituents. And let naval officers be detailed through the company as inspectors of hulls, boilers, etc. Fleet positions are generally given to men for yacht services and without regard to qualification, or otherwise, consideration for personal character. Many such duties would be—if such positions were in the hands of men selected by professional training and experience to fill them, men wholly free from personal interest in the matters upon which they must pass judgment and wholly outside of partisan rings.

The Indian service has all over a wide and prospective field for employment of many officers instead of putting men in charge of reservations because they have served a number of years in many cases, because they are of a particular religious sect to attain offices unwarranted by relations either to party or church to be accorded to the worst in army discipline regard to performance of duty, there will be fewer scandals and less shameless robbing. The capacity of the Indian to deal with the Indian has been fully demonstrated. With the strong hand he has conquered the free-living genius out of the bad system of reliance political management, and in the gentler and better service of elevating the Indian by education and industry, he has been no less successful. Perhaps the greatest need of the Indian is discipline, and who can impress it upon him so well as the disciplined soldier?

In the service we have named and in many other departments of national employment, officers could be detailed, with benefit to the military profession by affording it something to do, with advantage to the people at large in better and improved work, and with a degree of reform to the civil service by contracting it. Our civil service will never reach the point where it will not need to be reformed. The surest measure of reform is to contract it.

SOME STARTLING FACTS.

The work of the census is by no means complete, and its whole results may not be obtainable for a year to come. But from statements and tables sent out from time to time there is much to learn and much to study. Mr. F. H. Wines has charge of that department of the census which deals with the defective, dependent and delinquent. Tables recently furnished by him are worthy of serious examination. Why the tramp and the inmate of the almshouse should come with the locomotive and with the fast growing development of the country; whether the intensity of our lives and the modes of living are exhausting our nervous vitality till insanity follows; and lastly, whether, as we increase in numbers, there comes a far larger percentage of inferior men and women, in body and mind, are questions the census tables very pertinently ask. Possibly the census of 1880 was more carefully taken than the former one, but still that of 1870 was not so far wrong that a reasonable comparison cannot be made as to the relative increase of insanity, idiocy and pauperism.

In 1870 we had in the United States 98,484 insane persons, idiots, blind persons and deaf mutes. In 1880 this number swelled to 257,698. To go back further in 1850, we had of this class of persons 50,991. White, therefore, the population has doubled in 30 years, the number of insane, idiots and mutes has quintupled. Or to make the case stronger, the increase of population has been in the ten years ending in 1880, about 30 per cent; the increase of the defective class has been 135 per cent. In 1870 there were 2554 defective persons in a million, now there are 5018. As we have said this comparison may not be correct, nor does Mr. Wines, the compiler, think so—simply because more efficient means were used in 1880 to take the census than in 1870, and so the enumeration of the latter year may not be correct. Still the fact remains that there has been a great increase of the defective class of our population, if not so startling as that shown, still sufficiently so to make us think about our social life and its conditions. Going into details, Mr. Wines points out that insanity is more frequent among women, and idiocy, blindness and deafness among men; that idiocy is more common among the negro population than insanity; that this class and foreigners are more liable to blindness than to deafness, and last that the tendency to insanity is found most marked among our foreign population. "It is startling to know," says Mr. Wines, "that of 50,000,000 inhabitants over 400,000 are either insane, idiots, deaf mutes, or blind, or are inmates of prisons, reformatories, or poorhouses. If to these we add the outdoor poor and the inmates of private charitable institutions, the number will swell to nearly or quite 500,000 or 1 per cent. of the total population. We cannot begin too soon or prosecute too vigorously the inquiry into the causes of the prevalence of these evils, which are like a canker at the heart of all our prosperity."

It is customary to represent all Germany as so very partial to beer and light wines as to be almost free from the curse of distilled spirits; but a recent statement in regard to Prussia shows that the annual consumption of whisky and brandy in that kingdom is something over $55,000,000, or fully $3 a year for each inhabitant. The total expenditures of the people of Prussia for distilled and malt liquors and tobacco are about $270,000,000, or nearly $10 for each man, woman and child in the country. There is a beer shop to every 161 persons and a tobacco shop to every 125. The quantity of malt, spirituous and vinous liquors consumed last year in Prussia was 650,496,762 gallons, or something over 25 gallons a head.

Government clerks at Washington are raising an outcry because the new legislative appropriation bill requires them to work eight hours a day and restricts them to thirty days of absence in each year. This protest is injudicious, since it exhibits to the country the easy life which the great army of department clerks enjoy. There are hundreds of thousands of competent persons who would gladly do the same work for less pay, provided always they could be assured of immunity from robbery by "assessors" of the Jay Hubbell stamp. Most people are obliged to work more than eight hours a day and eleven months in the year.

It is an error to suppose that nearly all the immigrants who land at our eastern ports are destined for the west. Of the 476,086 who arrived at New York during 1882 no less than 166,824 gave the state of New York as their final destination, though doubtless many of these will make their way towards the west in time. Nearly 50,000 gave Pennsylvania as their destination. There is no indication that the south has gained much in population by foreign immigration or is likely to do so for some time to come. Large numbers from the north are, however, constantly going into the southern states.

The infamous outrages perpetrated by a fiendish creature named Vandercast in putting into circulation the corpse of his own beastly imagination concerning a highly-educated lady of Forest Grove, it is gratifying to also see is regarded by a Washington society paper in its true light. By setting up a case for libel Vandercast has brought upon himself with crushing weight the execration he so richly deserves. The foul satyr, who wears the garb of a minister of purity and peace, can no more do harm to any institution.

Wonders will never cease. It was not the fact that the state of Oregon had not been in the habit of [illegible] that was the fact [illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

CURRIER BATHS, 128 MORRISON ST.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Ten Chinese Severely Burned in East Portland while at Work with Powder—One Probably Fatally.

Last Thursday Messrs. Ladd & Tilton commenced the following particulars of an explosion of powder. The facility of the accident was as great as the high embankment is perilously near the rails of every landing, and close to the track of the road, that some of several in this vicinity who have been come to Monday's [illegible] A Mr. Ireland has charge of the blasting [illegible] and has a gang of Chinamen working under him. At the time of the explosion Mr. McKenzie and a Chinaman were at the bottom of the shaft [illegible] and preparing the powder for a blast to take place [illegible] and [illegible]. There are 250 pounds of black powder used in each pit, being eight cans of [illegible] pounds each, which are packed and covered to [illegible] must be [illegible] a wheelbarrow. In the cans [illegible] 50 pounds had been set down, and then 25 pounds was being lowered, and the last can [illegible] to complete the full complement, when the powder which is supplied with a fuse reported and exploded. The cans were emptied with a bucket, which is the usual means employed for this purpose and generally considered safe. The Chinaman, it is [illegible] some thirty-odd were at work on, which were struck by the [illegible] powder, [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Chinamen [illegible] were employed near the mouth of the shaft when one of them, another struck the blow. Others [illegible] were knocked over the embankment, three of [illegible] a distance of at least one hundred feet to the opposite river bank. The remaining three were knocked [illegible] to the [illegible] bottom of the shaft.

It is strange that none of the seven killed outright [illegible] whatever, death [illegible] was the concussion. Tim Low, who [illegible] and not lose his [illegible] nose, but also retains [illegible] presence of mind. With the hands and face [illegible] burned [illegible] ing all he could, he hastened to [illegible] and started to run to the river. J. W. Wright, who is [illegible] construction work, and N. Miller, the engineer of the steam [illegible] observed this [illegible] started after him and were instrumental in rendering the assistance which [illegible] Wright [illegible] ing [illegible] to [illegible] Miller [illegible] and [illegible] Dr. Ireland [illegible] much [illegible] saying [illegible] was [illegible] dead, [illegible] sent for medical [illegible] The man [illegible] very [illegible] English, and was a favorite with the white men among whom he worked. The place where the men [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] distance, and examined by the reporter, who found the ground [illegible] and [illegible] with blood to a considerable extent and also found the charred skin of a hand, except the front part, which was complete [illegible] with the nails intact. This horrifying memento of the casualty Harry Webber, of Ladd & Tilton, whose present, has preserved. The charred remains of clothing which were cut from the victims before the location of the casualty. The Chinaman in charge of the [illegible] having been blown from his position, the powder that was to be lowered by him dropped to the bottom of the shaft, and would have killed the men in it had they not [illegible] dexterously dodged into a drift on one side of the shaft. Mr. McKenzie seized the rope, intending to climb out of the shaft [illegible] over head, but the rope broke [illegible] weight, having been burnt at the upper end. It was first feared Mr. McKenzie had been killed, but Mr. Miller, above referred to, set these fears at rest by discovering him to the shaft, and finding him without [illegible] second, furnished him a new rope to the windlass, by which both he and the Chinaman were enabled to escape from their temporary prison, fortyfeet below the surface. Other Chinamen employed in the vicinity attended their unfortunate countrymen and conveyed them to their camps.

EXTENT OF THE INJURIES.

Immediately after the accident, Dr. I. E. Cohn, chief surgeon of the O. R. & N. Co., was telegraphed to, and he left for the scene, taking conveyances for the wounded men. Only five were seriously injured and they were taken to St. Vincent's hospital. Examination showed that no bones were broken, but all were terribly burned about the face, hands and legs. Some have lost more than half the covering of skin. The injuries are severest by Dr. Cohn, assisted by Dr. Manton. One of the injured has not rallied from the shock, and it is likely he will die.

LIVER, KIDNEY AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

A medicine that destroys the germ of cause of [illegible] disease, diabetes, kidney and liver complaints, and [illegible] all of the symptoms, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and most ye proof of this can be [illegible] it, or by asking your neighbors who have been cured by it.

MARRIED.

In New Tacoma, Feb. 18, Josiah Gribble and Miss Cora E. Baldwin.

In New Tacoma, Feb. 18, Joseph Munroe and Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds.

In New Tacoma, Feb. 22, J. W. McCarty and Miss Sarah Westbrook.

DIED.

At the residence of J. R. N. Sellwood, East Portland, W. F. Sellwood, aged 2 years, 5 months, 6 days.

In New Tacoma, Feb. 16, Joseph Munroe and Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds.

In New Tacoma, Feb. 22, J. W. McCarty and Miss Sarah Westbrook.

At the residence of J. R. N. Sellwood, East Portland, W. F. Sellwood, aged 2 years, 5 months, 6 days.

At Hillsboro, Feb. 21, Minnie Richmond, aged 7 years.

At Forest Grove, Feb. 19, Mrs. Mary L. Buford, aged 56 years.

At Toledo, Benton county, Feb. 18, Zella Graham, aged 28 years.

Near Tillamook, Feb. 15, infant son of Geo. H. Nutts and wife.

At Hillsboro, Feb. 22, Minnie Richmond Macdonald.

At Wilsonville, Feb. 20, Mrs. J. T. Gibson.

In Happy Valley, Feb. 17, Mrs. Ellen Wolff, a native of Ireland, aged 70 years.

NEW TO-DAY.

GO TO C. E. McGREEN'S CROCKERY STORE for the best bargains in Portland. 47 Morrison st., Ellis' old stand.

MASQUERADE.

PALMER & KRAY GIVE THEIR FIFTH MASQUERADE at Academy Hall, Wednesday, Feb. 25. Gentlemen masters, lady masks 25c; spectators, 50c each. Ellis'

THE DAMAGED BOOTS AND SHOES ONLY two days longer at 8 cents Stewart half price. Only $4,000 worth of goods left. Remember, 52 First and Alder.

M. M. MARKS. Clerk.

ENOWER'S BORAX SOAP.

1,000 boxes for sale by

ISAAC D. HUNTOON & CO.,

172 Front St.

FOR SALE.

A choice piece of property as Third street. A handsome dwelling on property. Centrally located. Some Choice Lots at Tacoma.

C. P. FERRY, 27 Stark St.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL.

DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW building on corner heretofore occupied by me, will be temporarily located at 21 Front, between Stark and Washington streets.

L. R. O. SMITH.

Having sold my interest in the Real Estate and Insurance firm of Ferry, White & Riggs, I am now prepared to give my entire attention to real estate brokerage. All orders will receive prompt attention.

C. P. FERRY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Ferry, White & Riggs has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of C. P. Ferry from the firm.

Eugene D. White and S. B. Riggs will continue the business under the firm name and style of White & Riggs, at the old office, No. 29, Stark st., Portland, Oregon, and will assume all liabilities of the firm of Ferry, White & Riggs, and collect all outstanding accounts due said firm.

Portland, Oregon, Feb. 1, 1885.

A. E. Williams & Co., General Machinists, 82 Front street.

FOR SALE.

ALL OR PART OF W. BLOCK 13 PROBasco's Addition to Albina. Address D. W. PETTYGROVE, or [illegible] office.

PREMATURE.

The advertisement by the manufacturers of the

BAMBOO CORSET

Was inserted without our knowledge, through the Eastern representative of The Oregonian. Upon receipt of the goods due notice and price will be give to dealers.

MELLIN BROS. & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

EUGENE D. WHITE. S. B. RIGGS.

WHITE & RIGGS,

Real Estate, Insurance and General Brokers.

29 STARK ST. - - - PORTLAND, OR.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] Portland [illegible] It is gratifying to also see is regarded by a Washington society paper in its true light. By setting up a case for libel Vanderbilt has brought upon himself with crushing weight the execration he so richly deserves. The foul satyr, who wears the garb of a minister of purity and peace, can no more do harm to any institution.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

ASSIGNEE SALE

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PAPERS.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The Committee on Commerce Radically Oppose the President's Policy.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. The committee on commerce [illegible] to-day [illegible] on the river and harbor bill [illegible] Gen. Gillmore, of the engineer corps, [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Ohio river [illegible] and [illegible] Gen. Gillmore [illegible] Gen. Newton, of the engineer corps, [illegible] Gen. Gillmore [illegible] Gen. Newton [illegible] Gen. Gillmore [illegible] Gen. Newton [illegible] Gen. Gillmore [illegible] Gen. Newton

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CITY.

For additional local see fourth page.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.—At the meeting of the board of the Portland Mechanical Fair Association, held on the 19th inst., the secretary submitted his annual report. From it it appears that the receipts of the Mechanics' Fair of 1882 were $3,000, as against the Mechanics' Fair of 1881, which was the first one held. The amount has been sufficient but a trifle over the expenses of the fair, leaving a small balance in the treasury. The report is very encouraging to the friends of the enterprise, showing that the fair has been held for four years each, yielding an average of over $2,000 per year, or $500 per annum. The first year it was held it was for ten days, the second year for seven days, the third year for six days, and the fourth year for five days. The total receipts for the four years were $12,000, which is considered very satisfactory. The report will be published in full in pamphlet form, and will be ready for distribution in a few days. The next fair will be held in the pavilion, which the next board of directors will build, and which the present board will not take place much before the 1st of September next. The exact time in order to avoid the rainy season, will be selected, with due notice, by the board of directors, some time in January, 1884. The directors feel the new board may well congratulate itself in having a pavilion in which to hold its annual fairs, and it is to be hoped that the directors will take every precaution for holding the annual fair in the pavilion, as it would be regretful that it should be held for the purpose of making money, but rather for the encouragement of home industries and the benefit and advancement of the interests of the city. The directors have received the support and encouragement of the mayor and council, and it is to be hoped that the same will be continued to the directors in the future. The directors will no doubt appreciate the assistance rendered them by the press of the city in publishing the annual reports of each fair, and it is to be hoped that the same will be continued, and it is to be hoped that the directors will receive the co-operation of all who have the prosperity of our city at heart.

HIGH SCHOOL EXERCISES.—The second in the course of weekly exercises of the High school was held yesterday afternoon before their assembly room. The following programme was arranged with usual good taste, and was also very interesting: Song—Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean; special mention, Miss Martin; declamation, "Washington's Farewell Address" (omitted on account of Washington's birthday in the commemorative exercises of the day), Miss Maggie Gerrard; declamation, "Valentine's Day," Miss Minnie Hazzle; declamation, "Proposal and Marriage," Miss Anna Kingsley; essay, "Valentine's Day," Miss Anna Kingsley; declamation, "Marco Bozzaris," Miss Mamie Gantenbein; recitation, "Mary's Valentine," Miss Mamie Gantenbein. The exercises in declamation was very interesting, and showed careful training by the teacher, Miss Martin. Miss Mamie Gantenbein's recitation of "Mary's Valentine" was very entertaining. The essay of Miss Anna Kingsley on "Valentine's Day" was worthy of much praise and set its merits forth in a pleasing manner. Miss Mamie Gantenbein's recitation of "Mary's Valentine" was very interesting. Declamations, recitations and essays were rendered by the pupils of the Central School. Buildings. Professor Holman's essay on "Valentine's Day" contained many beautiful and original reflections of sound days passed in the study of the good, and closed by saying, whatever use they may be put to, it can never be said that they were worthless. Several recitations were rendered by the High school, which were highly creditable to the pupils and to a representation of Portland's literary talent and writers.

FROM 20 ASLEEP.—The examination of McCoy, Stone and Smith, on a charge of outraging Mary Stone, was continued in the police court yesterday. Mary was put on the stand and her cross-examination continued by Mr. Gleason. She could not recall anything that occurred from answer to questions up to the time Mr. Sheldon opened the door, being taken out by Mr. Sheldon. She testified that Mr. Sheldon took the first drink of whisky, and that Stone poured forth

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ARE THE CHILDREN HOME

Dash day, when the glory of sunset
Fades in the western sky,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go tripping lightly by,
I stand away from my husband,
Asleep in the easy chair,
And watch from the open doorway
Their faces fresh and fair

Alone in the dear old homestead
That once was full of life,
Full of girlish laughter,
Echoing with boyish strife,
We, too, are waiting together
And oft at the shadows come,
With tremulous voice, he calls out—
"It is night, are the children home

"Yes, love," I answer him gently,
"They're all home long ago,"
And I sing in my quivering voice
A song so soft and low,
Till the old man drops to slumber,
With his head upon his hand,
And I tell to myself the number
At home in the better land

House, where never a sorrow
Shall dim their eyes with tears,
Where the smile of God is on them
Through all the summer years,
I know, yet my arms are empty,
That fondly folded once,
And the mother heart within me,
Is almost starved for heaven.

Sometimes in the dusk of evening
I only shut my eyes,
And the children are all about me,
A vision from the past,
The babes whose dimpled fingers
Lost the way to my breast,
And the beautiful girls, the angels,
Passed to the worldest the blest.

A breath, and the vision is lifted
Away on the wings of light,
And again we two are together,
All alone in the night.
They tell me his mind is failing,
But I smile at the idle fears;
He is only back with the children,
In the dear and peaceful years.

And still as the sunset's sunset
Fades away in the west,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go trooping home to rest,
My husband calls from his corner,
"Say, love, have the children come?"
And I answer with eyes uplifted,
"Yes, dear, they are all at home."

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

Disastrous Mine.

Boston Feb. 23.—At Milford yesterday thirteen children were thrown from a double runaway which struck a tree. Nearly all were picked up unconscious. The names of the maimed are: Minnie Murray, leg broken, amputation necessary; Edward Hogan, leg broken, internally injured; Lewis Crane and Willie Hickey, badly bruised and internally injured; Lucy Gibbons, severe injuries on legs and back; Fred. Doherty, badly bruised on the face and head.

Key Ground Reporting.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23.—The river is declining at the rate of an inch an hour and is low enough to allow the steamers to use the public landings in the inundated districts which are now covered with wagons and filled with many men. Many houses are ground by ice and carried from their foundations, while debris and rubbish as the relief boats keep streets cleaned as fast as the water recedes. The additional relief fund to-day amounts to $2,000, making a total of $14,600.

Cairo Ill., Feb. 23.—At midnight the river was still intact. Ice 2m inches, and stationary.

Aged Priest Dead.

St. Louis, Feb 23.—Father Steyer died here to-day. He was the oldest Catholic priest in the United States and one of the oldest in the world, being over 80 years old. He came to this country to celebrate the holy sacrifice in 1834.

Change of Faculties.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The loss of the U. S. C. L. Taylor, of Cape Flattery, a few days ago, was a case of coincidences and of false reasoning, over a period of several months preceding. On the 9th of January, the bark Reeder, Capt. Wolfe, and steamer D. L. Taylor, Capt. Bergman, had a collision a few miles north of Cape Flattery. Both vessels were seriously damaged and had to return to the sound for repairs. The blame was alloted to the C. L. Taylor, and the other craft. The cases went to the district county of the territory and were finally tried in this city, within the past week, the C. L. Taylor getting an award of $600, each of the other vessels. On the occasion of the Reeder was lost at sea a year and Capt. Wolfe being killed on her steamer boats, and the crew escaping in the small boat. The C. L. Taylor sailed the most powerful vessel, when she, too, was lost in the collision or[illegible] Bergman, still in command. He only lost both wife and

Disastrous Fire.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 23.—James Neary, a [illegible], broke a show window of [illegible] Kearney street this [illegible] entered and fled, followed by a [illegible] Montgomery street, [illegible] at his pursuers. And [illegible] further, fired a second [illegible] up by a special officer [illegible] shots went wide of [illegible] each hurt.

[illegible] which arrived to-day [illegible] encountered a cyclone in Lo[illegible] about severely, an[illegible] with such force [illegible] plates of iron [illegible] Two boats were [illegible] rail on the side was [illegible] door of the captain's [illegible] wrenched from [illegible] a large quantity of [illegible] which is for Detroit [illegible]

Steamer Queen Sold.

[illegible], the steamer Queen of [illegible] been placed on exhibi[illegible] Exchange, was built by [illegible]

[illegible] the house of commons [illegible] for the appointment [illegible] the expediency [illegible] Channel tunnel. [illegible] and the short[illegible] at the examination at [illegible] Dublin castle and state that [illegible] not threatened nor proffered [illegible]

The government has again asked Spain to release Cuban refugees surrendered at Gibraltar.

No Hops Wanted.

Boston, Feb. 23.—The law against American hops and products goes into effect one month after the proclamation is made and will be made retroactive to June next, and Bremen supplying ships.

Why they Didn't Celebrate.

Quebec, Feb. 23.—Americans here assign as a reason why they are not celebrating Washington's birthday that most of them have had serious family affliction during the past year.

Canadian Sheriffs.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The Marquis of Lorne presided at a meeting of the artillery association, and promised to assist to send a team to Shrubburgess, England.

Will be Prosecuted.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—The Quebec government orders the prosecution of all who accepted money for the return of bodies found in medical colleges.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The Oregon sailed at midnight with the following passengers:

J P Shaw	A Robertson
A Bennett	C Hirsch
W Lippett	J T Wilson
A Dove	Miss Woods
Miss J Jorgenson	M O'Brien
Mrs W Joseph & 2 ch	P W Hickey
R Millbery	C E Hughes
N Franklin	H M Martz
Mr Leichtstadt	H B Botsford
J B Mendsall	J B Babbitt & wf
J H Rice	C T Gladding, wf & inf
A B Lewis	F A Bettes, wf & son
J Bullick & wf	R Corr
G F Blakley	J H Howard & wf
Mrs W S Fair	Mrs Olds
Miss Sullivan	King Lee
S F Yarnouth & wf	W S Byrn
T Cronin	

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours. The following observations are taken at the same moment at all the stations named.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22 7 37 P. M.

Place of Observation	Barom.	Change last 3 Hours.	Temp.	Direc.	Velocity Miles per hour.	State of Weather.
Portland	30.31	—04	41	NW	09	Clear
Olympia	30.36	—02	37	Calm	00	Clear
Roseburg	30.36	—01	51	W	06	Clear
Red Bluff	30.06	—01	51	N	01	Clear
Sacramento	30.00	—02	51	S	00	Clear

Maximum, 49; Minimum, 33.
River 4 feet 11 inches above low water mark.

REMARKS.

It is still impossible to estimate the damage done to fall grain by cold weather. Many farmers claim that the crops are nearly all destroyed, while at least an equal, if not a larger number, feel confident that the loss will be less than at first supposed.

FEAR NOT.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

[illegible]

Second Day.

[illegible] Feb. 22.

[illegible] A. M., and in the absence of the president and vice-presidents, Mrs. W. M. Bancroft of Polk county was elected president pro tem.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

A motion [illegible] was carried.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions submitted the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That we urge the anti-temperance politicians who controlled the late legislature to [illegible] and discountenance the various results in its repeal by that assembly, and to this end we admonish the [illegible] of temperance to [illegible]

The following were appointed a committee on [illegible]

Mrs. Lucy Holcomb, Mrs. Fannie Hall, Mrs. Mary Bancroft, Mrs. Mary Hall, Mrs. Mary Hall, Mrs. Mary Hall

The Daily Oregonian

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1884

SEE THE CHILDREN AT PLAY

Early day, when the city
Fades in the dusky air,
And sun-set's rosy glow has left
The sky and mountains bare,
I steal away from my household cares
And watch from the window pane
Where gamboling
Their faces fresh and fair.

Alone in the hour of twilight
That calls a truce to toil,
Full of glee and mischief
Running with boyish zeal
We two, are waiting together
At the close of the school
What memories
Is the child-heart full!

They're all in bed, and sleeping
And I will be lonely soon
Among my many children
In the old nest on the hill
With kisses I'll waken them
And I'll recall myself the hours
At home in the better world.

Home, where no sorrow
Shall dim their eyes with tears
Where the sunshine of love
Through all the summer years
I know, yet my arms are empty
That fondly folded seven
And the mother heart within me
Is almost starved to heaven.

Sometimes in the dusk of evening
I only shut my eyes,
And the children are all about me
A vision from the skies.
The babies whose dimpled fingers
Lost the way to my bosom
And the beautiful ones, the angels
Passed to the world of the blest.

A breath, and the vision is fled
Away on the wings of light,
And again we two are together,
All alone in the night.
They tell me his mind is flitting
But I smile at the idle fears
He is only back with the children
In the dear and peaceful years.

And still as the sunrise sunset
Fades away in the west,
And the wee ones, tired of playing
Go trooping home to rest,
My husband calls from his corner,
Big, love, from the kitchen some
And I answer with eyes uplifted,
"Yes, dear, they are all at home"

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

Disastrous Ride.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—At Milford today thirteen electric cars were thrown from a double corner switch-track a tree. Nearly all were picked up unconscious. The names of the injured are, Master Murray, leg broken, amputation necessary; Edward Hogan, leg broken, internally injured; Lewis Crane and Willie Bieker, badly bruised and internally injured; Lucy Gleason, severe injuries on legs and back; Mary Doherty, badly injured on the face and head.

Big Ground Apparitus.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The river is declining at the rate of an inch an hour and is low enough to allow the steamers to use the public landing in inundated districts which are covered with wagons and filled with heavy men. There seems no ground for alarm now. The accumulation of filth and rubbish as the relief committee keep streets cleaned as fast as the water recedes.

The additional relief fund today amounts to $500, making a total of $14,000.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 23.—At midnight the river stood at 49½ feet ten inches and stationary. Levees still intact.

Aged Priest Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 22.—Father Stoner died here to-day. He was the oldest Catholic priest in the United States and one of the oldest in the world, being over 80 years old. He was the first priest to celebrate the holy sacrifice in Chicago.

Chapter of Fatalities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The loss of the barkentine C. L. Taylor, of Cape Flattery, a few days ago, suggests a chapter of casualties to her series of fatalities extending over a pretty well protected period worth recording. On the 9th of May, 1880, the bark Ranier, Capt. Wolfe, and the barkentine C. L. Taylor, Capt. Bergman, came into collision a few miles north of Cape Flattery. Both vessels were seriously damaged and compelled to return to the sound for repairs. The C. L. Taylor was at once libeled for $5,000 on behalf of the Ranier, and a counter suit was instituted on the part of the C. L. Taylor, against the other craft. The cases went to the supreme court of the territory and were finally settled in this city, within the past week, the C. L. Taylor getting an award of $500, each party to pay their own costs. In the meantime the Ranier was lost at sea a year and a half ago, Capt. Wolfe being picked up on deck by the spanker boom, and the crew escaping in the long boat. The C. L. Taylor sailed the seas until the present week, when she, too, was lost near the place where the collision occurred, where Capt. Bergman, still in command, was so unfortunate as to lose both wife and son.

A Hoodlum's Diversion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22. James Neary, a gaming hoodlum, broke a show window in a money broker's store on Kearney street this evening, and snatching a dispatch-box full of dollar pieces, started and ran, followed by a crowd of men. Reaching Montgomery street he turned and fired a shot at his pursuers, and after running two blocks further, fired a second shot, when he was tripped up by a special officer and taken to jail. The shots went wide of the mark, and nobody was hurt.

A Rough Voyage.

The steamship Gelic, which arrived to-day from Hong Kong, encountered a cyclone in the China sea, and was knocked about severely. On one wave striking her with such force as to bend the starboard plates of the iron house on the main deck. Two boats were carried away, and the iron rail on the side was badly damaged. The door of the captain's state room was literally wrenched from its hinges. She brought a large quantity of opium, seven packages of which is for British Columbia.

Fine Model.

A beautiful model of the steamer Queen of the Pacific, which has been placed on exhibition at the merchants' exchange, was built by Chief Engineer Magruder.

British Items.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the house of commons the government will move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of the construction of the Channel tunnel.

Chief secretary for Ireland [illegible] the shorthand writer were present at the examination of witnesses at Dublin castle and state that witnesses were not threatened nor proffered drink.

The government has again asked Spain to release Cuban refugees surrendered at Gibraltar.

No More Wanted.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The law against American hog products goes into effect one month after publication. Special rules will be made relating to Hamburg and Bremen supplying ships.

What they Didn't Celebrate.

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—Americans here assign as a reason why they are not celebrating Washington's birthday that most of them have had serious family affliction during the past year.

Canadian Sharpshooters.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The Marquis of Lorne presided at a meeting of the artillery association, and promised to assist to send a team to Wheeburgress, England.

Will be Prosecuted.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The Quebec government orders the prosecution of all who accepted money for the return of bodies found in medical colleges.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The Oregon sailed at midnight with the following passengers

J P Shaw	Joseph Hoover
A Smith	A Robertson
W Lippett	C Dresh
A Davis	T Wilson
Miss A Jorgenson	2 Miss Woods
Mrs M Joseph & 2 ch	M O'Brien
H Millberry	2 W Hickey
R Patterson	C L Hughes
Dr Littlefield	H M Mart
J B Medmalf	H B Botsford
J H Rae	F H Babbitt & wf
A R Lewis	C F Goldsbury & wf
J Gallick & wf	F A Leiker & wife
O F Whitteer	E Cure
Mrs W H Fair	Geo H Ward & wf
Mrs Sullivan	Mrs Cole
S F Vacuaris & wf	Kate Lee
T Cronin	W S Lees

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of Telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours. Following observations are taken at the same moment at all the stations named.

Portland, Feb. 22, 10 P. M.

Place of observation	Height of barometer	Change last 24 hours	Temperature	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Rain fall last 24 hours	Weather
Portland	30.01	—.04	42	S.W.	4	.00	Cloudy
Olympia	30.06	—.02	40	S.W.	4	.00	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.25	—.05	42	S.	4	.00	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.08	—.01	50	S.	4	.00	Cloudy
Sacramento	30.09	—.02	52	S.	4	.00	Cloudy

Maximum, 49. Minimum, 31.

River 4 feet 11 inches above low water mark

It is still impossible to estimate the damage done by fall grain by cold weather. Many farmers claim that the crops are nearly all dead yet, while at least an equal, if not a larger number, feel confident that the loss will be less than at first supposed.

FEAR NOT.

Ad Kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles. Mishler's Herb Bitters will surely and instantly cure. Unscrupulous druggists have been cursed in your name for their greed and you can find reliable proof at home of what Herb Bitters has and can do.

STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Second Day

[illegible]

Mr. Cornelius, of the committee on resolutions, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we express our gratitude to the Almighty for the success which has attended our efforts in the past year, and we feel encouraged to prosecute our labors for the time to come with renewed energy and zeal.

Resolved, That we have an abiding faith in constitutional prohibition as a satisfactory legal remedy for the evil of intemperance, and that we will be mindful of our duty to fight the battle on this line to a successful issue.

Resolved, That we heartily tender the thanks of this alliance to the members of the last legislature for the passage of the bill to submit the prohibitory amendment to the people, and that we will

Resolved, That we recognize the influence of the temperance women of our state in helping forward the temperance work, and cordially invite all their active attention to the organization of the Woman's National Christian Temperance union.

Resolved, That the address of Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's National Christian Temperance union, and that we extend a hearty welcome and pledge our best support to her and the union she represents.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the alliance.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The committee on finance presented the following report, which was adopted by the alliance with one dissentient:

To the Oregon State Temperance Alliance:

We, your committee on finance, in order to raise means to carry out the work which is before the people and an active alliance organization, would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

1. That there be a collection taken from the general audience now and to-night. Collection taken up, amounting to $11 85.]

2. That the field deputies represented be called, with a view of giving delegates an opportunity to pledge whatever sums of money they may feel disposed.

3. That individuals be invited to contribute.

4. That the executive committee require all letters addressed by them to take collections at each place where they lecture, for the benefit of the alliance work, and such collections be accounted for to the secretary.

5. Resolved, That all bills presented for payment must be itemized and approved by the president and secretary before paid.

J. H. LAMBERT,
C. A. SCHLEGEL,
D. P. MORTON,
R. PENTLAND,
Committee.

STATE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were submitted by members of the alliance and adopted:

Resolved, That it is the urgent request of this body that the executive committee appoint Jr. L. Wells as state lecturer during the ensuing year.

Resolved, That we urge upon the attention of the temperance people the importance of effecting county organizations in every county in the state, which shall act as alliance subordinate to this body.

The alliance voted to pay the secretary the sum of $5 for his services.

At the call of the president, Mrs. Coon, of Scio, favored the alliance with a delightful temperance ballad, entitled "The Little Pleader," which was well received.

THE ORPHAN'S HOME.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Saltbrede and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The benevolent citizens of Grant Templars of the State of Oregon has established at the city of The Dalles a home for orphans, and

Whereas, We believe that the establishment of such a home and caring for homeless orphans, by a temperance organization, one of the efficient means of accomplishing the good end for which we all so earnestly labor, therefore

Resolved, That we hail the establishment of said home as a move in the right direction, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of every temperance man and woman in the state of Oregon.

Father Leland, the veteran temperance lecturer of Oregon, all of the president, made a few remarks.

The following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the death of L. W. Boan: C. A. Schlegel, Mrs. C. F. Watts, I. M. Church.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

Second Session.

A large audience assembled at 7 P. M. Called to order by the president.

The exercises of the evening were given up to the regular Thursday evening prayer meeting, the first hour was devoted to prayer and praise, the prayer being by the venerable clergyman present, and the praise was led by a quartette composed of Prof. J. D. Boyle.

Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, We believe that the establishment of such a home and caring for homeless orphans, by a temperance organization, one of the efficient means of accomplishing the good end for which we all so earnestly labor, therefore

Resolved, That we heartily tender the thanks of this alliance to the members of the last legislature for the passage of the bill to submit the prohibitory amendment to the people, and that we will

Resolved, That we recognize the influence of the temperance women of our state in helping forward the temperance work, and cordially invite all their active attention to the organization of the Woman's National Christian Temperance union.

Resolved, That the address of Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's National Christian Temperance union, and that we extend a hearty welcome and pledge our best support to her and the union she represents.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the alliance.

After a few remarks by Father Leland, the alliance adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

The hour of 8 o'clock found the hall filled to overflowing, and many were compelled to go away for want of room.

The exercises were opened by singing by the choir.

Prof. Leland read a chapter of scripture from the Old Testament, and offered prayer.

Mr. Cornelius, of the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we express our gratitude to the Almighty for the success which has attended our efforts in the past year, and we feel encouraged to prosecute our labors for the time to come with renewed energy and zeal.

Resolved, That we have an abiding faith in constitutional prohibition as a satisfactory legal remedy for the evil of intemperance, and that we will be mindful of our duty to fight the battle on this line to a successful issue.

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These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the alliance.

EUGENE NEWS NOTES.

[illegible]

Union S. S., Turner P. W. Roberts—Mr. and Mrs. H. Chapman.

Silver Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., Hardy L. Westcott Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., Eugene Man[illegible]

Hoffman S. S., Dodge, B. Hutchins.

C. E. Church, Sole S. S. Meyer.

Christian S. S., Monmouth, Thos Boyd.

Portland, Eugene City and Cheraliss were each proposed as the place of meeting of the next session of the alliance. The vote was taken and Portland received a majority of all votes cast.

The president here announced a recess of fifteen minutes, to allow opportunity for a crowded hall to take a strong delegation.

Before the recess the committee on nominations for officers for the ensuing year was announced as follows:

Mrs. A. Washburn died in the city last Saturday, aged 27 years and 6 months. Her remains were taken to Portland and interred in the Jewish cemetery.

The literary society will meet next Saturday evening. Declamations, Songs of several well executed, and a debate. A good time is expected, to be followed with appropriate music.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has elected an organization here. The officers are: Mrs. Mrs. J. H. McClung, president; Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Dr. Geary, treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Peters leave here [illegible] in search of the eastern states. They have [illegible] friends in this place, who regret to see them [illegible]

Mr. Cornelius, of the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we express our gratitude to the Almighty for the success which has attended our efforts in the past year, and we feel encouraged to prosecute our labors for the time to come with renewed energy and zeal.

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These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the alliance.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.

Regular Sunday services at S. Matthew's corner of First and Caruthers. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Hall M. E. church, the pastor, H. K. Hines will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Jackson Ninth and Davis streets at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. [illegible] pastor.

The Swedish Baptist, [illegible]

First Presbyterian church, corner of Nineteenth and Third streets, A. L. Lindsley, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

Portland Council, No. 1, Order of Chosen Friends, will meet this evening in their hall, corner of Second and Yamhill streets, at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance.

Portland Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, will meet this evening in their hall, corner of Second and Yamhill streets, at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance.

Portland Council, No. 1, Order of Chosen Friends, will meet this evening in their hall, corner of Second and Yamhill streets, at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance.

First Baptist church, corner Fourth and Alder streets. Rev. J. A. Gray, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Monday evening meeting at 7:30 P. M. Subject: "Song." Evening subject: "The Fair Measure of Property." Seats free. Strangers welcome.

St. Stephen's chapel (Catholic), corner Second and Pine streets. Rev. [illegible] pastor. Low mass at 8 A. M. High mass at 10:30 A. M. Vespers and benediction 2:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

First Methodist church, corner Fourth and Alder streets. Rev. [illegible] pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M. Class meeting Friday evening at 7:30 P. M